

No. 6862.—JULY 25, 1885.]

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.—8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service. Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. Garrison Theatre.—7.30 p.m.—Soldier's Voluntary Service. St. Stephen's Church, (all Services in Chinese). 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sau. 5 p.m.—Evening Prayer, &c., Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sau.

Consols were quoted in London yesterday at 99½.

38,000 packages of tea were sold by auction in London during the week.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 2.30 this afternoon.

SIR George and Lady Phillipps arrived here this afternoon from Japan, in the American mail steamer City of Peking.

The French cruiser Villars left Singapore for Cherbourg, via the Straits of Sundra, on the 15th inst.

The Government Astronomer reports:—The barometer has risen in the South and fallen in the North. The temperature has fallen; the humidity has increased. The typhoon is at present between Shanghai and Nagasaki, and is moving N.E.-wards. It appears to be followed by thunderstorms.

We believe another private of the Buffs died at Kowloon yesterday or last night. He was buried early this morning. He was one of the five or six men who were too ill to be moved from the camp when the companies quartered there were transferred to Stanley.

The inquest on the body of Charles Blanche, a man belonging to the American ship *Reporter*, who died in the Government Civil Hospital, on the 22nd inst., from injuries sustained while engaged working on board the vessel, was concluded this forenoon, when the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from injuries received through the sudden falling of the starboard anchor, from what cause there was not sufficient evidence to show.

Taxi chattered British transport *Hankow* left here this morning for Hong, taking a number of military and naval invalid and time-expired men, and a number of officers. Among the officers who have taken passage in her are Captain Somerset and Lieut. Vyvyan, both of whom go on leave. Captain Somerset is accompanied by Mrs. Somerset and children. Among the other passengers are Sergeant Hamilton, of the R.A., and his wife and family; and Sergeant Brewer, with his wife and family.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. I. P. Mear, who was shot recently by an ex-Indian policeman, has now sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be allowed to leave the Government Civil Hospital, where he has remained since the time of the shooting until yesterday. The bullet which penetrated his chest has not yet been removed, but we believe Mr. Mear suffers no inconvenience from its presence in his body. The case in which Amari Khan is charged with attempting to murder Mr. Mear will come on at the Police Court on Monday next.

E. Unit Indo-Chinese states that the health of the expeditionary corps in Tongking has not in any way improved. At the present time there are more than 2,000 sick in the different hospitals. As it is considered that the consumption of absinthe, generally adulterated, introduced into the country has been one of the principal causes of the sickness and mortality among the troops, General Courcy has issued a decree ordering that so abominable a beverage shall be sold in Yeking and Annam. Anyone who sells any of the liquor after the date of the order will be proceeded against and their establishment closed. Facilities will be offered the merchants and others now holding stocks of the prescribed liquor to re-export it at once; the duties paid upon it to be returned to the owners. Fifteen days are allowed to residents of Haiphong, Thuan-an and Qui-nhon to clear out their stocks, and one month to the residents of all other places in the country.

We learn from the *Hanoi Journal*, *L'Asie du Tonkin*, that the militia which conveyed General Courcy and his troops to Hué left Haiphong on the 1st July. It was composed of the *Fluvier*, on board which the General and his staff took passage, the gunboats *Hygon*, *La Nivère*, *Le Haseur*, *Le Indouan*, and five other boats.

A general order issued on the 9th inst. from head quarters, Hanoi, by order of General Courcy, contains the following account of the hostilities between the Annamites and the French troops at Hué:—During the night of the 5th July, our troops at Hué were, without provocation, made the object of a most unequal attack from all the troops of the Regence of Annam. Aroused by the burning and bombardment of their quarters they defended themselves from their assailants until daybreak, and then, taking the offensive, put the Annamites to flight. Fifteen hundred bodies of the enemy were left upon the ground. Our losses were not more than fifty killed and wounded. We are now actively masters of Hué.

GENERAL BRIDE DE L'ISLE has sent a request to the war department for a large quantity of quinine for the use of the French soldiers in Tonquin. According to General de L'Isle, the present French force in Tonquin consumes 81,800 worth of quinine every month.—*mercator Grocer*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chinese Recorder* from Ningpo writes:—The Chinaman thinks he has gained the day. One of our French men from two hundred miles inland is here, and he says the prevailing opinion in his region is that France has been beaten, and Foreign Nations generally much frightened, and that heretofore no Foreign Nation will dare make war on China.

Dr. H. N. Allen, Presbyterian Missionary to Corea, writes to the *Chinese Recorder* that he has a Medical Class of eight young men, four of whom speak and read English well. They are his assistants in his hospital. The Royal Family patronize the class. Two persons have presented themselves recently to study Christianity, and Dr. Scanton, (Methodist), are living with Dr. and Mrs. Allen at Seoul. Dr. Heron has been here from other sources, since joined Dr. Allen in his Medical Work.

On the 19th of June, Rev. G. W. Woodall wrote to the *Chinese Recorder*:—We are making out the foundations of the Nanking Hospital. The conflict with the officials is now over, and a most excellent piece of ground is secured with the approval of the officials. The trench for the water supply is the place about finished, and to-day I hope to drive the first stake for the hospital building. The site is not more than a gunshot from the great Confucian temple *Chao Tung Kung*. The land is high and a most excellent building spot.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to the *Straits Times* from Kinta as follows:—At the Penik Tin Mining and Smelting Co.'s Works at Papan, the tribute system of working appears to be turning out well. Six Tribesmen have already been let to Chinese Townships, whose agreements bind them to employ eleven hundred men. About five hundred of this number are already at work, and portions of the karang have been stripped and mined by the Tribesmen. Preparations are now being made for reaching the tin ore and smelting it. Coolie houses are being built, and as these increase in number, so do the coolies. This mine therefore is gradually getting into full swing under the 'aspidon' dual system of working.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Gekoyd.)

Saturday, July 24.

TUNG CHENG V. SEE, &c.—\$195.10. The plaintiff is a tailor carrying on business in Canton and claimed payment by the defendant of the above sum, being price of goods supplied to him in that city. The defendant, who had been arrested as an absconding debtor, appeared in Court in custody of the bailiff and admitted the debt, but stated that he had no means of paying it. Judgment was given for the amount claimed, with costs, and the defendant was recommended to gaol.

Mr. Mossey appeared for the plaintiff.

THE FLOODS IN KWANGTUNG.

The following report, furnished to Mr. Stewart-Lockhart, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

THE DISTRESS IN THE UPPER SAN SHUI AND LOWER T'ANG IN DISTRICTS.

1.—As regards the area over which severe destitution prevails:—

2.—The extent of the area over which the bank of the river (going northward) is an extensive plain, much of which being lower than the bed, afforded great facilities of irrigation and was in consequence fertile and thickly populated. The plain varies in width from 4 to 12 miles, and the length of the submerged part from North to South cannot be less than 60 miles. Near the foot of the mountains the land dips slightly, and here the worst effects of the flood are seen. Most of the villages are in ruins, the crops lost, and in many places so entire is the change that the land is undergoing that it is almost impossible to recover the ground for cultivation. On the left side of the river the fields are higher, the embankments lower and the destruction of houses and villages in the lower part of the valley less complete, though on both sides of the river the crops have perished.

3.—The extreme poverty of the people is more than ever apparent. The land is no longer flooded and more than a month has gone by since the waters retired from the higher grounds on which most of the villages stood. Yet only in a few places has the rice commenced to ripen. They certainly would not remain without houses of some kind if they could find means to build, and it is a sad fact, which speaks for itself, that thousands remain homeless.

4.—It is especially noticeable that whilst the distant villages have suffered most they have received less relief than those near the river. All distant and near alike, send men to look out for provision boats and conduct relief parties to the villages, but places so remote naturally have been in the least degree reached. Those further off have only a slender chance of getting their wants supplied. It was at first a surprise to us to find places where the *Oi Yeh Shin Tong* agents had not penetrated, but there is now reason to fear that there are many hamlets and scattered houses deep in the mountains where the people have neither received nor have any prospect of receiving that timely succour which has kept off starvation from those more favourably situated.

5.—Statistics will best show the basis on which relief was given. It was, as before, generally bestowed on those who had lost their houses as well as their crops. Exceptions were made in the case of those villages which, though in a state of dire distress had not been visited by the *Remedial Society*. In no instance did we give to those who had been supplied on our first journey a week previous. It may be calculated (speaking of the North River only) that we have now been over about one fourth of the ground. More statistics from places higher up the river will be sent to us, and less urgent than that which we have just been attempting to relieve.

THOMAS W. PRALINE.

Canton, 23rd July, 1885.

Mr. Pearce appends a list giving the names of the villages visited by his party, with

the number of the inhabitants, of houses before and after the inundation, and of distressed persons. Owing to want of space and time we are compelled to hold this list over; but we may state that he gives the statistics for 42 villages, in which 2084 houses had fallen, and the number of distressed persons numbered in the aggregate about 9,000.

THE ALLEGED SHARE FRAUDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Macao, 24th July.

Since my last, the Chief Justice has sent to the Governor a report of the case in the matter of the extradition of Mr. Guedes, in which His Lordship said that, after hearing the evidence of the plaintiff and the statements made by the defendant, he found that the charge of stealing valuable securities could not be maintained, and that it appeared that the defendant was only guilty of a breach of trust, with the mitigating circumstances that he has accepted all liabilities in a proper legal form and has given the plaintiff securities for the repayment of all monies advanced to him during a long course of years. In conclusion, His Lordship recommended that the defendant be not extradited, as it is contrary to law.

On Thursday last, Father Burns and his solicitor, Mr. Dawson, accompanied by the British Vice-Consul, and an interpreter, went to the Macao Secretariat, from whom they learned that all the papers with reference to Mr. Guedes' extradition will be laid before the Executive Council after the expiration of the usual period of 10 days given to the defendant to answer to the plaintiff's petition. The said time expires on Thursday next, when a definite reply will be given to the Hongkong Government, whether Mr. Guedes will be extradited or not. There is no reason to suppose that the Macao Government will not follow the advice of the Chief Justice in not giving up Mr. Guedes, the request of the Hongkong Government being quite unprecedented and contrary to international usage.

Surprise is generally expressed here among the legal fraternity that the charge of larceny could have been preferred against Mr. Guedes, when all the circumstances of the case point clearly to one of simple breach of faith.

The valuable securities referred to were the property of Mr. Guedes, on which Father Burns had only a lien, for when he was arrested on April 2, 1885, the request of the Hongkong Government being quite unprecedented and contrary to international usage.

I see that the *N. O. Daily News* has also come to the front in the discussion of the extradition question. The editor of that paper, or rather the writer of the article, seems to be an old China hand, for he cites the case of the *Peres* in 1867, which occurred in the case of Mr. Guedes, when the man was protected for months by the Macao Government, but it is also equally true that the Hongkong Government kept Mr. Guedes and others for a long time, and when they were at last delivered up to the Macao Government, they were sent to the Hongkong prison (*Hongkong Prison*, *China Mail*, and *Friend of China*) signified the conduct of Sir John Davis as unparalleled in the annals of international history. Besides, Sir John was nicknamed Governor Amari's hound, and Mr. Hillier, of Singapore, lost his position as Magistrate and Sheriff on account of the part he had taken in the affair.

In face of this fact, I think the *Daily News* cannot grudge the Portuguese being jealous of the right of asylum. Four months' imprisonment for advocates strongly the framing of a treaty, by which all sorts of criminals could be given up, but admits in a most emphatic way that it is a serious thing for a government to covenant to render up its own subjects to be tried by the laws of another country.

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The Editor of the *Daily News* is conversant with even the modern history of England, but he has had the impudence and had tried to accuse the Portuguese Government of screening criminals, I cannot help saying that your contemporary is simply adding the wrong horse.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant, the distinguished soldier and prominent American politician, has at last succumbed to the terrible disease with which his life had been threatened for some years. It was thought by his medical advisers that he would linger on alive until September, but he has been relieved from his fearful sufferings sooner than was expected. During his illness, the great General displayed (the most cheerful resignation and bore his heavy load with the heroism of a true soldier. Throughout his whole life he enjoyed the most enthusiastic popularity of his countrymen, and while he was ill the entire nation exhibited his most earnest and sympathetic solicitude for him under his great trial, and the announcement of his death, even though long expected, will create profound and universal sorrow throughout the United States, and the civilized world generally.

Many of our readers will remember his visit here in May, 1879, and the magnificent illuminations which were given in his honour, and will reflect with pride that they had an opportunity of according to one of America's noblest sons a worthy greeting.

The following account of his career is taken from *Men of the Time*:—

Grant, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He spent his early years on his father's farm, and in 1843, graduated in 1843, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privacy he was drawn out by the Civil War, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861,

and afterwards as Colonel of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, was made a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, he defeated a Confederate force at the battle of Fort Henry. Fort Henry fell Feb. 6, and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him unconditionally, being followed by the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up that river to Pittsburgh Landing and fought, April 6 and 7, the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate General A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union troops, under Gen. Rosecrans, he was ordered to take command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Chattanooga, close by. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, and Chief of the vast army of the Union. He was in command of the army of the West, to move against General Johnston, and when the latter was ordered to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union troops, under Gen. Rosecrans, he was ordered to take command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Chattanooga, close by. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, and Chief of the vast army of the Union. He was in command of the army of the West, to move against General Johnston, and when the latter was ordered to take command of the department of Tennessee. 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